

slightly beyond apex of pygofer.

Holotype male, Uenlagarde le Paz, Bolivia, in the U.S. National Museum.

C. spinella is related to *excava*.

LITERATURE CITED

DeLong, Dwight M. and Paul H. Freytag. 1972. Studies of the Gyponinae. A key to the known genera and descriptions of five new genera. Jour. Kans. Entomol. Soc. 45: 405-413.

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DEFLECTION DISPLAY OF GRAY HAIRSTREAK BUTTERFLY¹

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A predator-deflection display that I believe has not been reported before for this butterfly was given by a Gray Hairstreak (*Strymon melinus* Hübner) at Woodlawn, Baltimore Co., Md., on 29 August 1978. The insect flew onto a petunia plant in a flower box. When I went close I found it settled with body vertical but head downward; with the wings closed above its back, the tails of the hindwings thus stuck up like antennae. This, along with the eyelike appearance of the black-centered orange spot on the adjacent wing edge, made what was actually the rear of the insect resemble the head. Soon I became aware that the butterfly was enhancing this appearance by making the false antennae wave, which it did by "shuffling" its still closed hindwings—moving one forward slightly, the other backward slightly. This it continued until, shortly, it flew away.

Wickler (Mimicry in Plants and Animals, McGraw-Hill, N.Y., 1968:75) notes the form and coloration of this butterfly but says nothing of its behavior. He and Cott (Adaptive Coloration in Animals, Oxford Univ. Press, N.Y., 1940:372) both report this behavior in some species of the related *Thecla*. Hailman (Optical Signals, Indiana Univ. Press, Bloomington and London, 1977:182) recently predicted that it would be found in hairstreaks.

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